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ISSUES & EVENTS

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Poverty

**Recognizing the inhumanity of it at home
could have impact abroad. Frederick Bird
talks about American attitudes**



Margaret Bourke-White

How do Americans look at poverty?

Americans by and large perceive poverty as a problem of particular individuals who have been unsuccessful in being upwardly mobile, and the problem becomes helping these people to be mobile.

They respond to this by pushing various educational programs. But this perpetuates the myth and allows them to then say that any problem of inequality indicates that the poor are not trying hard enough to achieve or they will say that there are various obstructions in society which are preventing them from achieving and it's a matter of criticizing society or counselling the poor in ways of overcoming the obstructions.

I'm critical of the whole paradigm. Most people in America have succeeded in overcoming the problems of poverty by being upwardly mobile but that doesn't deal with the fact that there have been a great number of people who haven't been able to succeed — to climb these ladders — and the paradigm doesn't deal with the whole problem of the distribution of wealth in society. It doesn't say "Well, there is a level below which nobody should go because it is inhumane." The paradigm doesn't deal with that kind of an issue at all.

It assumes everybody is capable of working hard and getting ahead. But a large number of people who are poor and have been poor are dependent and are in no position to get ahead in the economic sphere: there are old people or young people not old enough to go into the labor market and all these metaphors about

getting ahead are irrelevant to a lot of people.

This metaphor also fails to take into consideration the fact that there just are not enough jobs in society. Instead of using the metaphor of getting ahead, society should be assuming that there are certain basic rights. Rights to education, rights to work and a reasonable income.

Isn't this happening to some extent?

This has been stressed but only partly. But the negative income tax handout, for example, is one third less than what is really humane. Even with some kind of work incentive, people can be structured into a poor class. They can be structured into having a certain amount of money, but little or no political power or accessibility to the bureaucracy that's handing out the money. Negative income must take into consideration the problem of stratification. To date the most successful program has been the New Careers for the Poor program, where para-professional jobs are created. This program's philosophy says that you're going to break through the whole credential process, which has been a way of excluding a lot of people from realizing their own life potential. Social security isn't an answer now because it's tied to work.

Where to from here?

I think there's a problem in the whole restructuring of the tax system, not only in terms of guaranteed income but also the fact that our property tax structure means that there's not housing available for poor people. The marketing of hous-

ing for the lower class has got to be subsidized. Tax laws have to be changed to encourage the development of decent housing. Provinces, which have a major responsibility for dealing with welfare and education don't have as many tax resources as federal governments.

In the States, local schools are dependent upon poverty taxes. Where the greatest need is, there's the least tax power. I think you have to give an equalizing factor so that within a nation there are certain minimal standards. Then you allow the judgment about distribution to be made as locally as possible. In the States, there's a built-in legislative problem. The states tend to be conservative, and the urban localities more liberal. But the states are the only way of connecting the federal resources to the local municipalities.

Dependency isn't poverty. We are interdependent on the world, after all. Poverty is a situation in which you are made increasingly dependent on a policy and economy from which you are effectively excluded from any kind of leverage to affect it. It's that exclusion that must be overcome, so that the poor have greater assets towards being a part of the community. In the States, the attitude to the poor carries over from the attitude to immigrants, a kind of exclusion.

I've tried to see what in the past could be symbols or models for the present. One of my heroines is someone like Jane Addams, who develops a Settlement House, (as paternalistic as that was) who says, 'my goal is not to develop good Americans or tell them they shouldn't keep their

Italian heritage or whatever, just build communities.' Nobody's excluded. She works to create jobs for people, a better living environment, but they define their own goals... I think of Franklin Roosevelt and some of the people who influenced him who came out of Settlement House, who said everybody has a right to work and in the fall of 1933 said we're going to create jobs for everybody this fall. They created something like 3 million jobs overnight. And they paid something between minimal and going rates.

What effect does the increase in leisure have on things?

The poor may have a lot of free time but they don't have leisure. You only have leisure when you feel good with yourself, that you're really succeeding and you rest. By and large, leisure is consumer-oriented, you can have it because you've produced enough.

Old people are becoming increasingly liberal and appreciative of the problems of the poor. Pensions and social security or social insurance are worth less and less in an inflated economy. Aging is now one of the highest predictors of poverty. It's just marginally better than being black as a predictor of whether you'll be poor. So the old people are beginning to understand the hippies, blacks and a lot of very prejudiced old people are changing, when they find themselves with less and less money. They're now raising questions about whether they should be forced to retire.

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W.R. Fraser

Professor Emeritus William R. Fraser died after a short illness on Saturday, January 29.

Professor Fraser, who was chairman of the department of Philosophy for many years, joined the faculty at Sir George Williams College (as it was then called) in 1947 to teach philosophy. When the university was organized into departments, Professor Fraser was appointed chairman of the department of Philosophy and it was under his wise and devoted direction that the curriculum in this discipline was built up. Although his own particular interest was the philosophy of science, Professor Fraser sagely insisted on a broad development for departmental offerings at the undergraduate level. He also attracted to the department a group of sound scholars as additions to the strength of the faculty. In a very real sense the department of Philosophy was his creation and remains his monument.

A native of Nova Scotia, Professor Fraser was educated at Mount Allison University where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at Dalhousie University where he received his Master's degree. He taught philosophy at Mount Allison and at the University of Western Ontario before joining the faculty at Sir George Williams. He was married to the former Jay MacRae, a social worker, and he and his wife were warm friends of many on the faculty both within and without the department.

Professor Fraser had many interests besides philosophy. He was a keen checkers player and took a special interest in the logical possibilities of the game. He was undefeated national checkers champion of Canada until he retired from the championship a few years ago. Faculty members who took him on for a game during the social breaks in faculty conferences will remember what competition they faced from him. He so loved the game that he would sometimes be found in the evening in Westmount Park taking

on any challenger who could give him a good game. He was also a writer, and his philosophical novel "The White Stone" was widely reviewed following its publication in the mid 1950's.

Professor Fraser was a noted humanist, and a member of the International Humanist and Ethical Union. As such he always took a broad, sometimes skeptical, but ever liberal view of life and events. He wore his responsibilities gracefully, and his sense of humour which never failed him enabled him to give everything its due proportion. His humour often led him to commit memorable puns which were greeted with outraged delight on many occasions and which often had the result, in meeting, of pricking bombast or deflating overserious pretentiousness.

Withal he was a humble, gentle man but with a great independence in his thinking. He was a very good friend to many, and a close friend to a select few. He will be greatly missed.

Douglass Burns Clarke

William Ross Fraser was a man who had a keen insight into the human predicament and a deep compassion for his fellow man. He was a very humane and understanding person, warm, kind, genuine, dignified yet humble. He preferred to work away from the glare of publicity. But those who like myself could lay claim to closer acquaintance-ship learned to love and respect his humanness and to enrich ourselves with his friendship.

Bill Fraser and I shared an office for many years. More precisely we shared several offices during a period of over 15 years, for in the whirl of changes which overtook Sir George we had to move some 4 or 5 times. There was a great deal of satisfaction in having Bill as my office mate. His comradeship enabled me to tolerate the periodic disturbances caused by shifting. I always felt that there was one constant factor in the



uncertain university firmament and that was Bill.

Of course, it was more than his presence that I admired although one could hardly wish for a more compatible person as an office partner. In the twenty-three years of our friendship I never knew him to utter a harsh word to anyone or to raise his voice in anger. At times when I would simmer about injustices and evils prevalent in the world he would add a comment that had a balancing and moderating effect. He always seemed to be a source of great patience and wisdom. He had a mild and gentle way about him that took the edge off trying situations. Under the circumstances who would not want such a one as a friend?

It is not too well known that in addition to his scholarship Bill Fraser was an ardent chess and checkers master. He frequently engaged in tournaments with outstanding Canadian and American players and he was the author of a book entitled "International Draughts and Checkers" which appeared in 1959, and which was described as "a short course in strategy and tactics." Bill Fraser was regarded as one of the leading exponents of the modern game.

It was characteristic of him that he un-

derstated his prowess as a champion. In this as in nearly all his activities although he was in demand as a tournament player he never hesitated to share his skill with any of the lesser challengers who frequented the chess and checkers room in the Central 'Y' building. He belonged to the elite of the chess and checkers fraternity though he himself was no elitist.

In the early days of the Canadian Association of University Teachers he gave his wholehearted support to the formation of the faculty association. He was the second president of the staff association at Sir George and served devotedly on Faculty Councils and on numerous committees.

Above all, Bill Fraser was a humanist. In his mild and gentle way he was firm in the belief that the destiny of mankind lay in the pursuit of human values and that societies which disregarded the human needs of men were doomed in the long run.

In a world where one encounters power politics, irrational turmoil and material self-interest William Ross Fraser stood for fairness, sanity and human fellowship. His passing depletes the humanness which fills the human reservoir.

J.P. Zweig

continued from page 1

Are you at all optimistic about change?

There are hopeful signs. The very idea that there should be a national minimum income is a hopeful sign, although Nixon's work assistance program is badly set-up. The poor are getting organized and in the past they've gained most by being organized, either in labour unions or as city political machines during the turn of the century. Various legal aid organizations, by bringing cases before the courts are forcing a legal review of the way the bureaucracies administer programs for the poor and interpret the law.

This is giving the poor more access and will also affect how those programs are administered. For instance, the law says that welfare recipients should get constant living increases, but by and large that wasn't done until it was legally challenged. There used to be bed checks on welfare recipients to see if

the father was around. Legal Aid got the decision that that was a violation of constitutional rights. There used to be residency regulations: those were challenged. I was part of a court brief in San Francisco where they held up all federal funds for housing or development for almost a year while the court decided to force a local redevelopment agency to find places for those dispossessed. They copped out in the end, but it underlined the fact that poor citizens have rights, which have a legal basis. The legal program has the most potential leverage of all the billions spent in the War on Poverty.

What's your conclusion?

I would think something like an American socialism. This would mean a redistribution of wealth and not simply upward mobility. It would guarantee the right of citizens not only for income but for opportunities for finding some kind of work. It would try, as does any conscientious socialism, to structure the economy in terms of the needs of all the human beings in society. You can't neglect pro-



fitability, but it shouldn't be a god. It involves recognising that most of the countries of the world are in varying degrees of socialism. The United States is in a number of ways, surreptitiously. They try to set themselves apart from the general trend in the rest of the world.

This would directly affect the relation of the U.S. to the nations of the world. Poverty is a colonial situation within the States, much like the colonial relationship of the States to other nations. To change the domestic attitude would very possibly change the national attitude. I don't see changing the one without the other. Socialism has never succeeded unless there's been a national fervor to it. I'm trying to draw from history, traditions that you can project into the future and say those are the things we should rally around as part of our tradition. Unless you do that it sounds like something foreign and people reject it.

Frederick Bird is visiting assistant professor of Religion.



Canada answered a British request to impose economic sanctions on Rhodesia in 1966, three months after Prime Minister Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence. The following year, Canada voted in support of a UN resolution calling for more extensive sanctions and a breaking of ties with the illegal regime.

Settlement with Rhodesia had been one of Edward Heath's election platforms. In November of last year, the Conservative prime minister announced proposals designed to attain that settlement. It was the first time Britain has considered granting independence to a colony before it had instituted majority government.

Prior to sanctions, Britain was exporting about \$90 million in goods to Rhodesia, with the embargo, Ian Smith

froze British investments amounting to \$270 million, *Fortune* (a Time Inc. publication) reported that the Rhodesians have indicated British assets would be freed if the ban was lifted.

In 1971, Rhodesia's exports were 27 percent below 1965 levels, the year of UDI. While Britons are smoking expensive cigarettes, Rhodesians have stockpiled about \$100 million of tobacco.

Canada's most recent position was announced last December 1 by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp in the Commons: "from the beginning, Canada has held that the solution in Rhodesia should be a constitution providing for the rapid election of a government broadly representative of the Rhodesian people, of whom an overwhelming majority are black."

"The constitutional arrangements which have been announced", he said "fall short of this objective."

Mr. Sharp told the House that while Pearce commission represents a serious attempt to ascertain the views of the Africans, there were "inherent complications." He said Africans were not accustomed to articulating their constitutional views, there was a state of emergency and that nationalists leaders would be prevented from influencing public opinion.

He also said that "much will depend on the good will and co-operation of all concerned - qualities not always evident in recent years in the conduct of the Rhodesian regime."

Notwithstanding these limitations, Mr. Sharp said, "we (Canadians) cannot

substitute our judgement for the judgement of the Rhodesian people themselves."

Since this announcement, former Prime Minister Todd and his daughter, and a number of others have been jailed. Some 14 people have been shot.

Two attempts were made to get Mr. Sharp's comment on the situation. The second time, an aide informed me that the minister did not have time to talk. However, should I like to tell him my questions, he would be glad to pose them to Mr. Sharp and then repeat the answers afterwards.

Finding this absurd, a conversation was arranged with the minister's executive assistant, Mr. John Church. The following is an edited transcription of that conversation.

- Don Worrall

What is Canada's position towards Rhodesia, and have there been any changes in the light of recent events in that country?

The policy is as enunciated by Mr. Sharp in the House in December. It remains the same. We feel that the only people who can decide whether this settlement is preferable to the *status quo* are the people of Rhodesia.

Mr. Sharp mentioned certain complications that could impede the commission's work, and with more recent trouble, do you think this will throw some doubt on the assessment of Rhodesians' wishes?

We don't know. While we can't help but think that the arrest of the Todds calls into question Mr. Smith's good faith, we are awaiting the report of Lord Pearce and his commission. They may decide that they can't continue under the circumstances as they exist at the present time.

It might throw some doubt on the credibility of the settlement, but it doesn't necessarily throw doubt on the credibility of the commission. We are impressed by the reputations and integrity of the senior officers of the commission. We can't imagine people of the calibre of Lord Pearce and so on putting their names to any document which they didn't endorse 100 percent.

Are you aware that Lord Pearce was the only one who dissented from the view of five Rhodesian High Court judges in a 1968 appeal case against detention by the Smith regime?

I doubt very much that you can become a high court judge in Britain these days without having a reputation for integrity and so on.

Rhodesia

Canada is waiting for others to tell her what to do

You are going to wait for the commission's decision before deciding whether the commission can make a valid assessment of Rhodesians' wishes?

We are going to wait to see what the commission says. We don't know what Pearce is going to say. He might say, 'we cannot come up with the sort of report that we were asked to prepare, that conditions in Rhodesia don't permit us to continue this assessment, and therefore our commission is no longer staying in Rhodesia.' Or they may come back and say, 'here's our report.'

Mr. Sharp mentioned a number of negative factors. Are there any positive factors, besides integrity, that give you faith in the commission's capabilities?

At the moment, the only vehicle for assessing the view (of the Rhodesian people) is the Pearce Commission. I couldn't add anything to what was said in the minister's statement in the House. I think the only people who can tell us that is the commission; they are the only people on the spot. We of course don't have diplomatic relations with Rhodesia, don't have a mission there, therefore we are not really in a position to say.

Canada imposed sanctions on Rhodesia because of the principle No Independence Before Majority Rule (NIBMAR)?

I think specifically we imposed sanctions because the Security Council requested us to do so. In other words, we don't have a trade boycott with South Africa even though we condemn apartheid.

You are aware that there is some trade between Canada and Rhodesia?

You would have to show me the evidence on that. I recall a year ago, DBS statistics showed some arms and ammunition going to South Africa. On investigation, it turned out that DBS had lumped South Africa and the three former protectorates all together for statistical purposes, but there wasn't in fact any arms or ammunition sent to South Africa at all. But on the question of Rhodesia, I am not aware of any trade.

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Exports by Country shows \$15,384 for the period Jan.-Sept., 1970 and \$150 for Jan.-Sept., 1971 in exports to Rhodesia from Canada.

Well I would have to find out what those items are and what they are used for and whether in fact they went to Rhodesia. I believe there is a clause in the UN resolution sanctions saying countries are permitted to send materials on a humanitarian basis; but whether these items fall under that category, of course, I wouldn't know.

A Trade and Commerce official confirms humanitarian exports, but aircraft engines?

Oh, there's nothing like that. I just don't believe it. There is an explanation, maybe like the one I gave you (above). But, I'm quite satisfied that there are no military commodities or appreciable quantities of anything else other than, possibly, humanitarian assistance.

Department officials in the African division have agreed that Canada voted for the sanctions because NIBMAR. Even Britain will admit that the proposed settlement will not result in black African majority rule. So does it really matter what the commission reports?

It might matter as to what the Security Council decides to do in future. They might decide that sanctions are no longer necessary, or are no longer part of their request to governments in terms of their behavior towards Rhodesia, I don't know. I don't know what attitude the British government will take.

Will Canada not act on her own?

Well, I think, as Mr. Sharp often says, foreign ministers don't answer hypothetical questions. I think we would have to wait to see what transpires in Rhodesia in the next few weeks.

Has Canada ever acted on her own in relation to Rhodesia or South West Africa? Have we ever taken the initiative in any situation, or have we always waited for the UN to pass a resolution, and then comply?

No, I don't think so. For example, the sanctions against South Africa in terms of spare parts and military supplies, are voluntary. The increasing aid to South African countries which Canada is giving, the strengthening of the economics around Rhodesia, these are unilateral actions.

The economic sanctions were imposed for certain reasons. Under what conditions would we lift them?

It might be that the Security Council would withdraw its request. That doesn't necessarily mean that we would change our policy, but it would mean a whole new ball game, and we would have to look at it. We imposed them because the Security Council asked us to do so. Now if it turns around and says, 'we are no longer asking you to do that, then I believe we would have to say, 'do we have adequate grounds for keeping them on for other reasons, or was this the sole and determining factor?' If so, obviously, our policy is out of date. So it has to be looked at depending on so many factors that are not at all clear at the moment.

Would you list these factors?

What's going to happen with the Pearce Commission;

will they be able to file a report, what's the report going to say? What position is the Security Council going to take? What position is Britain going to take in the Security Council and so on? There are so many indeterminants at the moment.

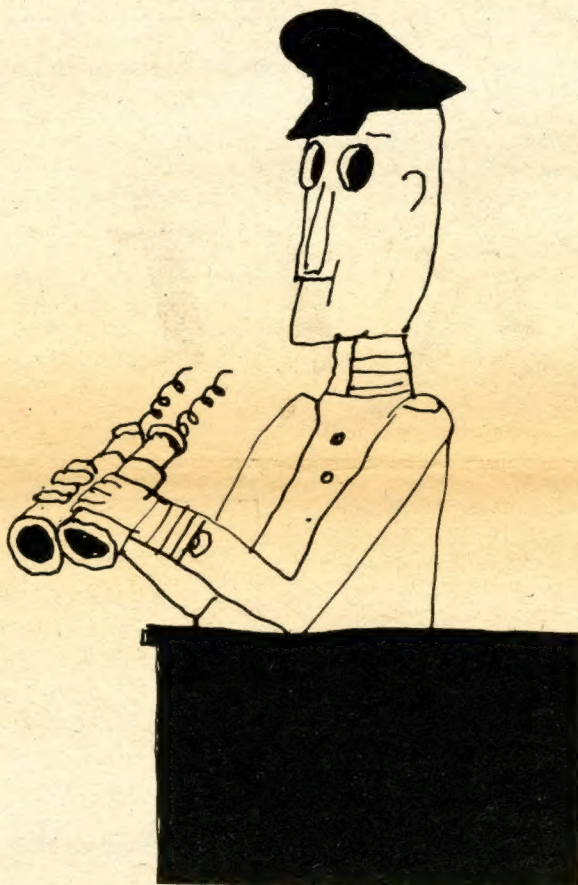
But what position will Canada take?

Whatever position we take will be based on the factors as they exist at that time. And many of those factors are unknown at the moment.

(CP) - The cabinet made no decision to ban export of military spare parts to South Africa, Ext. Aff. Min. Sharp told the Commons today. (Nov. 13, 1970) He said he hopes the cabinet will soon make a decision on such shipments. Lack of decision was the reason for Canada's abstention in an United Nations vote calling for an embargo on shipments of arms and spare parts to South Africa.

Are there economic factors involved?

I don't think there are any significant economic factors involved. I don't think our trade with Rhodesia was ever tremendously large.



Will the U.S. move to lift chrome, asbestos, nickel and copper from the sanction list affect Canada's decision?

I don't think so. I don't know; there are so many other factors that are to be determined. Canada's policy towards Rhodesia consists of long standing policies, including sanctions. There hasn't been any need for a

fundamental review of those policies as far as the U.S. chrome decision is concerned.

Has there been any preparation for a decision when the commission reports?

Work is being done in the sense that we are trying to follow the situation as closely as we can. Maybe something will happen in the Security Council meeting in Ethiopia this week that we will have to take into account. We are not planning any statement at the moment. If we had to make a statement tomorrow, we would be able to do it. I don't think it's very likely.

The booklet Foreign Policy for Canadians, which is official government policy, says we are attempting to maintain a balance between Social Justice and Economic Growth in dealings with Southern African countries. What determines how much weight is given to each side of the equation?

I don't think you can give a general answer to that; I think it depends on the particular issues. The issues are not always in conflict as perhaps your question suggests. On the economic growth side, obviously in the case of Rhodesia, economic growth isn't having much weight because we are not trading with Rhodesia, we are not giving priority to economic growth. But in terms of assistance to refugees, assistance to the black African countries around Rhodesia, obviously social justice is the upper card there by a good measure.

Why is it that we have not upheld social justice in South Africa or South West Africa, whereas we have in Rhodesia?

We have a general policy of trading in peaceful goods with all countries regardless of whether we agree with their policies or not. We were asked by the United Nations (to impose sanctions on Rhodesia). We have not been asked by the Security Council to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Would Canada not do this on her own?

No. Just military equipment and spare parts, for the same reason that we trade with Cuba and Russia and so on, despite the fact that many Canadians don't think we should.

Does it have anything to do with the fact that there is a vast difference in the economic repercussions of sanctions against Rhodesia as against South Africa?

I have no hesitation in saying no. The general policy, and we have stated this many times, is that we are prepared to trade in peaceful goods with all countries unless the UN asks us to do otherwise.

Has Canada ever presented a resolution to the United Nations to the effect that there should be a trade embargo on South Africa because of apartheid there?

Not to my knowledge, no.

(CP) - "Canadian economic and political support is more valuable to black Africa than demonstrations of "moral rectitude", Mitchell Sharp said Monday. (Mar. 23, 1971.)

Jobs

English
Secretary SC 3
(Minimum: 1 year's secretarial experience)
Library - Administration
Clerk/Typist 2 LA.B
(Minimum typing speed: 50 w. p.m., experienced)
For further information, call 879-4373.

Graduate Awards

DANIEL & FLORENCE GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP in space flight (tenable at California Inst. of Tech.) Deadline: Feb. 15.
B.M.I. Awards to student composers. (Undergraduate and graduate levels). Deadline: Feb. 15.
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS. Graduate fellowship program. Deadline: Feb. 15.
CANADA-BRITAIN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION. Scholarship in the humanities. Deadline: Feb. 15.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. University research program in the social sciences. Deadline: Feb. 15.

CANADIAN ADVERTISING ADVISORY BOARD. Doctoral fellowships. Deadline: March 10.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in Ghana) Deadline: March 10.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Margaret McWilliams Traveling Fellowship. (pre-doctoral) Deadline: March 10.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Professional fellowship. Deadline: March 10.

BELL CANADA. Centennial fellowship. Deadline: March 10.

CANADA. CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORP. Graduate fellowships in urban & regional affairs. Deadline: March 1.

GULF OIL CANADA LTD. Graduate fellowships. Deadline: March 1.

MACKENZIE KING FOUNDATION. Scholarships and travelling scholarships. Deadline: March 1.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION. Graduate fellowships. (Tenable outside Canada) Deadline: March 15.

TAYLOR STATION MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP. Deadline: March 1.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA. Graduate research fellowships in metallurgy. Deadline: March 1.

U.S.A. AMERICAN PODIATRY ASSOCIATION. Fellowships in podiatry. Deadline: March 1.

U.S.A. FIGHT FOR SIGHT INC. Student fellowships. Deadline: March 1.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA. Founder's memorial fund for student's aid. Deadline: March 1.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DISASTER RESEARCH CENTER. Canada Emergency Measures Organizations research fellowship. Deadline: March 1.

GREAT BRITAIN. INSTITUTION OF MINING & METALLURGY. Edgar Pam Fellowship. (For graduate studies in Great Britain) Deadline: March 1.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS. Postgraduate studentships for graduates of other universities. (for research only) Deadline: March 1.

MONTREAL TRUST CO. Walter C. Summer Foundation Fellowships. (Doctoral level) Deadline: March 15.

Faculty Awards

AGLS. Grants-in-aid. Deadline: Feb. 15.
FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY. Fellowships. (For advanced scholars who need to use the resources of the library to complete books and articles). Deadline: Feb. 15.
ACLS. Grants for summer research in linguistics. Deadline: Feb. 15.
SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY. Visiting research associateships. Deadline: Feb. 15.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. University research program in the social sciences. Deadline: Feb. 15.
THE ROYAL SOCIETY AND FUFFIELD FOUNDATION. Commonwealth bursaries scheme. Deadline: March 15.
CANADA. DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE. Scholarships & fellowships Program. Deadline: March 1.

More information at H-440.

PART 1

The people's youth clinic offers help to anyone who wants it. Drugs, it seems, aren't the main issue.

PART 2

How to apply for an Opportunities for Youth grant and avoid drowning in bureaucratese.

The Beginner's Survival Kit

PART 1

The Clinic

The People's Youth Clinic, located in the City of Cote St. Luc, has been in active existence since July of 1970.

Conceived and created by a group of concerned businessmen, the clinic opened with a staff of detached workers, an affiliation with the Jewish General Hospital and an arrangement with the Baron de Hirsch social agency.

Since July 1971, a Community Committee for the clinic has in effect taken over

Director Ray Cohen



the responsibility of Impact, the original founding body. Simultaneously, with the required approval, the Outreach Department of the Y.M.C.A. was contracted to supervise and administrate the project.

Since that time the clinic has undertaken the role of both health consultant and growth facilitator, with the very definite aspects of preventative medicine and community education being integral parts of the process.

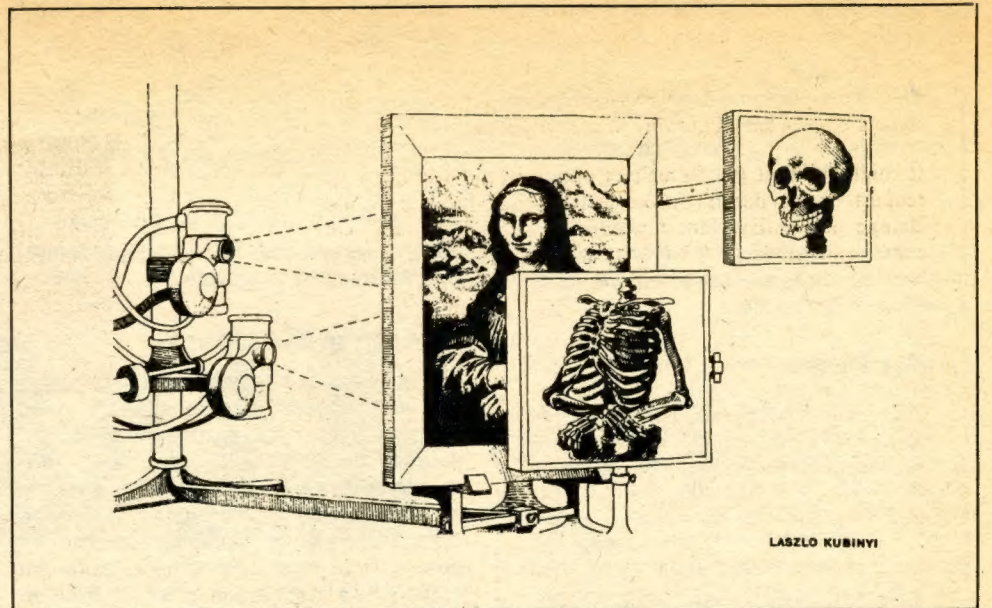
Regular Services

Parents' night is an evening when adults and parents are welcome to come to the clinic to discuss their own ideas, problems they may be having with their children, and problems which relate more specifically to themselves. Participation in groups with other adults, family therapy, marriage counselling and individual counselling are available **Mondays at 7 p.m.**

The gynecology team consists of a gynecologist, two social workers, three registered nurses and the detached work staff. Outside of regular gynecological services, the clinic provides individual counselling, sex education, and a therapeutic abortion group, **Tuesdays at 7 p.m.**

For medical, psychiatric and psychosocial problems, on **Wednesdays at 7 p.m.** there is a social worker, psychiatrist, nurse and medical doctor available to provide long and short term treatment to adolescents.

The detached workers of the clinic staff, in cooperation with the detached workers of the YMCA's street work project, the Side Door, provide an emergency crisis intervention-hotline service seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. If necessary, follow-up arrangements are



made with the appropriate clinic service. **487-5553.**

In addition to these services, therapy groups (diverse ages and problems), growth groups for young adults and young adolescents, and a drug addiction group are available for participation by appointment or referral.

Co-ordinator Ray Cohen's comments on the clinic's work are transcribed from tape.

What's Wrong?

The community as a whole isn't aware of what we're doing and they haven't taken the time to find out. We're still caught up with the stigma of drugs. We started out as a drug clinic but found the issue really isn't drugs; the issue never really was drugs.

A large part of the basic issue is a general malcontent on the part of young

people. They're apathetic; they don't see much point in doing anything to change things because the animal is so huge. For the kids in this community, and they're not all young kids either, going downtown is like a trip to another country. Their frame of reference is pretty stifling. Most of them are fairly well-off materially and that's supposed to be enough. The parents keep giving and giving and don't understand what's wrong. They've neglected a whole aspect of things - these kids are really underprivileged.

I'd like to see alternatives provided. They can come from a group experience, or from an individual counsellor holding their hand and taking them downtown. There's a wealth of things to get into that's not being tapped. More times than not, someone will come in with a medical problem, but it's just a way of getting his foot in the door to talk about

continued

PEOPLE'S YOUTH CLINIC



PHOTO BY CLIFF

TIMES ARE CHANGING.
THE PACE OF LIFE IS FASTER THAN EVER BEFORE.
AT TIMES WE ALL NEED SOMEONE
TO HELP US:
TO COPE,
TO BE HEALTHY,
TO GROW.
AT TIMES WE ALL NEED SOMEPLACE TO GO.
THE PEOPLE'S YOUTH CLINIC IS HERE
TO SHARE WITH YOU.
FEEL FREE ANYTIME.

GENERAL MEDICINE; GYNECOLOGY; PSYCHIATRY;
THERAPY AND GROWTH GROUPS; INDIVIDUAL
COUNSELLING; CRISIS INTERVENTION;
SEX EDUCATION;
LEGAL-AID.
PEOPLE'S YOUTH CLINIC
8027 COTE ST. LUC RD.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
AREA CODE 514-487-5553

his family hassles. Treatment usually involves a group, which is by and large a fulfilling experience.

Under Fire

We see most of our patients for gynecology. The clinic has come under fire for giving contraceptives and thereby encouraging promiscuity. But young people are naturally attracted to each other - curious and bound to explore. No one but they themselves, when they feel they are ready, can make the decision when it comes to making love. The Youth Clinic never encourages or discourages sexual relations. It takes but one stand: if you are going to have a relationship of this nature, you must know what it is you are doing.

Unique Service

We have a therapeutic abortion group. There are probably enough therapeutic abortion requests to keep Quebec hospitals busy twenty-four hours a day, three hundred sixty-five days a year. And there has been no way to provide follow-up for these people. For a lot of girls, it's a pretty traumatic experience; they could have been a mother. There's not the manpower or the time to make sure they're not suffering any gross ill effects from the experience. With our group, as soon as someone begins the therapeutic abortion process, they come into a group with people who have already been through it. People who have experienced the process are in a position to put their energies into mak-

ing the person who has just been initiated a lot more comfortable.

Effects of Medicare

Since Medicare, hospitals are booked up with people who absolutely need hospitalization. It's getting hard to find places to send people who are moderately sick. People who work in mental institutions are geared to a much different kind of patient than they're getting right now. It's going to take the established institutions a lot of time to catch up with the wave.

We're not caught so bad because we're not suffering from over-bureaucracy and we're in a position to innovate quite quickly. But we're in a kind of bind because we don't want to be specifically a mental sickness centre. We'd rather deal with the healthy side of people as well.

We're in the throes of financial problems right now. Technically we've only got until February 15. But I don't think people will let the thing die. I'm optimistic about community clinics thriving. What I'm a little worried about is what shape they'll take, that the people involved in the community will not have enough say.

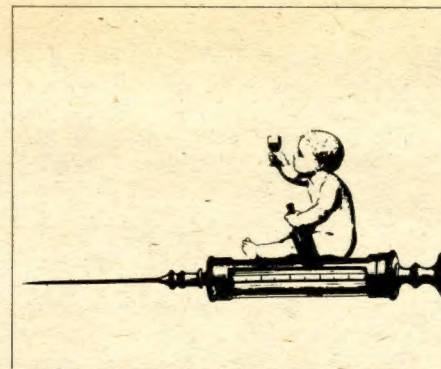
Drugs as a Symptom

Largely, people get addicted because emotionally they missed out. One of the things they discover when they start

sticking needles into their arms is that there suddenly appear all sorts of people who are concerned, worried and generally displaying attention which never seemed to be there before. There are tens of clinics, hospitals, people who are there, readily assembled to try to shame, scare, coax, intellectualize, beg and plead you away from the life you are setting out for yourself. All the addict has to do to perpetuate these dramatic circumstances is to keep injecting.

For rehabilitation, one has to deal initially with three types of addiction drives. The first is easiest - the physiological dependence. There seems to be a belief that the most destructive factor in addiction isn't the addiction it's having to be involved in the street scene, so legalization would eliminate the lifestyle inherent in getting drugs (LeDain Commission's recommendation for heroin legalization). I don't believe it myself. I believe a speed freak is going to be paranoid whether he knows what he's doing is legal or illegal. I have yet to meet someone who's strung out that I can trust on a materialistic, spiritual or emotional level and I start out letting them know as much. The emphasis has been mainly on physiological factors, with not enough emphasis placed on the fact that being an addict is kind of a mental sickness.

The second desire is simply the act of injection; be it oneself or others. The entire situation is totally suggestive of many of the situations inherent to sexuality. Prominent veins on arms and hands are spoken of with much envy usually coupled with a strong desire to inject the individual to whom they belong. I know of people who will contrive any excuse in order to inject. I know of people who have injected, for want of a more pleasurable substance, sugar, birth control pills, peanut butter. It's obvious that the pleasure they're after isn't present in what they're injecting. There is great attraction in initiating someone new; in shooting somebody up for the first time. This is usually coupl-



ed with feeling guilty, which I believe is anticipated before the act.

The third drive is the sensation which follows immediately after an injection. There is a rush which seems to engulf the whole body - I suppose the nearest one could come to describing it would be as an intense orgasm of the entire body.

As a result of all this, the addict inevitably becomes paranoid, guilt-racked and intellectually dull. In this condition the norm of straight life seems an unbearable burden compared to the intensity of getting high. But it is this same extremism that can be harnessed to turn the individual against drugs.

Fighting Fire with Fire

Our group process is geared to provide an experience equal in intensity to the drug experience. I think the largest single factor in addiction is peer-group pressure. So the largest single pressure that can affect these problems is also peer group pressure. Our program is designed to set up a reverse-wave peer group pressure. Kids who have

been through drugs and come out with the clinic's help form an elite group. The kids who are still strung out would like to be seen in the same light as the people in the group. What they have to do to join the group is to stay in a room under alternating supervision of the group's members, for ten days. Once they get through the ten days, which is a hassle, the group welcomes them to the other side. Once they get into that group they realize there's a lot more there than there ever was where they were. As the addict becomes more familiar with the group, he experiences what he



has been depriving himself of - trust in people, self-worth, responsibility, a sense of community and a sense of mission.

The only people it's worthwhile trying to help are those who are truly motivated. If someone wants to leave after five days, maybe they just have to go back out and get a bit more desperate. There are so many games. I spent four days in New York trying to get a girl to go into Day Top Village. Four days walking around with her, bored out of my skull. Finally I got her in, jumped on a plane and came back to Montreal. She was back the next day. It's just an incredible waste of energy to try to convince somebody who doesn't really believe it himself.

Excerpts from Ray Cohen's submission to the LeDain Commission

Methadone was brought about to help in the treatment of heroin addiction. At that point, Montreal's heroin problem was small.

In June of last year I made a point of speaking to several people in the inner-city area who were receiving their Methadone from private practitioners. The reports from all these people were almost identical.

They wanted Methadone so they injected heroin and went to see their doctors (medical doctors and psychiatrists) saying that they were addicts and in need of medication. None of these people were given any sort of intensive examination; none of them were receiving any nature of psychiatric treatment; none of the people with whom I spoke were ever actually addicted to heroin.

All of these people simply went to see their doctors, picked up their prescription regularly, injected their Methadone and rapidly became Methadone addicts.

This same situation exists now; except that now there are many more.

People are feigning addiction, obtaining Methadone, becoming genuinely addicted, selling some of their Methadone for money, new people are becoming addicted and obtaining Methadone pre-

scriptions and this vicious cycle is perpetuating itself like a chain letter.

The knowledge on both parts, the patient and the doctor, often seemed to be very sadly lacking. Most doctors believed that Methadone produces no euphoria, so is not attractive anyway, and besides, Methadone is not meant to be injected, so no doubt it won't be. Many patients believe, for a short while only, that the only real difference between Methadone and heroin is that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to become physiologically dependent upon Methadone.

It seems sadly true that the patient generally discovers his error before the doctor is able to accept his.

To date I am aware of three recent deaths which can be directly linked to Methadone taken intravenously. The chalk in Methadone taken intravenously builds up in the lungs and kidneys and eventually caused internal suffocation.

It is quite obvious that if one is only able to look at the physiological aspect of addiction, then one is only seeing a very thin slice of a much larger picture. Indeed, it is this aspect which is the easiest to deal with, but dealing with this alone in no way suggests a cure. This becomes quite obvious when one considers addicts who have landed in prisons or other institutions for long periods of time. They are certainly not addicted any longer in the physiological sense upon their release, yet nearly all are back into their former pursuits almost immediately.

Surely it is self evident to anybody with even the slightest knowledge of the nature of addiction that to hand anybody so inclined a vial of pills once a week is in no way being of any assistance whatever. In fact, the extreme opposite would be more accurate.

Even considering that some people who receive their Methadone from private practitioners are sincere, and there may be a few, surely a physician with a degree of awareness of the mentality of his patient must realize that it is not enough to hand out a drug which aids physically, while totally ignoring the psychological aspects; the roots of the addiction itself.

Sincere patients, who of necessity must see a private practitioner are not getting the help and support for which they are searching.

I am reminded of the situation which came about with the recognition of heroin. At that time it was widely believed, and in fact true, that slowly withdrawing a patient from morphine and compensating with heroin was about the most effective cure for morphine addiction.

Recently there seems to be some shift in focus. People seem to be becoming slightly more aware of the situation which has been created. Doctors are becoming a little more hesitant in the prescribing of Methadone and seem to be doing so with a little more discretion than in the past.

Methadone addicts are finding it a little more difficult to find their drug. There is even some word that the government is considering removing it from the hands of the private practitioners altogether.

What an ideal way to create a market, previously almost nonexistent, for heroin!



PART 2

Be original

The Opportunities for Youth representative had a few things to say. If you need a summer job, design your own project. Make it innovative. Have it serve the existing needs of some community in a novel way. And make sure it

ify." Those under 14, statistically speaking, are not unemployed. The OFY people would like to hear from more women applicants this year.

Opportunities for Youth is "clearly oriented towards students," said Ottawa co-ordinator Max Beck. In fact, one application reads: "priority goes to post-secondary students." However it is not exclusive, and project officer Joan Irving hopes "word gets around so that there is a greater cross-section of



is conceived, planned, democratically administered and evaluated entirely by youth.

"Those," project officer Joan Irving said, "are the important priorities." She and her colleagues will screen Montreal applications.

In addition to innovation, community benefit and youth involvement, the acceptance criteria are the project's feasibility, the number of jobs it creates, the salaries required and the overall budget.

The Secretary of State is spending \$33,978,000 this year to provide over 29,000 jobs. Funds will be allocated by provinces and regions according to unemployment figures.

Youth means students

Opportunities for Youth is for unemployed youth. Best chances are for those between 18 and 25, Irving said. "People over 30 probably won't qual-

people applying." It is her job to assist anyone having trouble with complicated budget forms or the academic slant of projects.

Salaries range from \$60 to \$90 a week. While top wages will go only to post-secondary students, there is no guarantee they will receive that amount. High school students will get \$60. There is no set standard for CEGEP students.

Last year, the pay was a flat \$1000 for the summer. The new scale is intended to recognize the varying financial needs among applicants. There is, however, no direct way to determine who are the most needy, according to Irving.



No capitalists allowed

No project can run beyond four months, between May 15 and September 15. But pay is weekly and you can work as long as you like, says Irving, providing of course, you allow sufficient time to complete the project and mandatory final report by September 15. There will be no time extensions permitted this year.

Profit-making projects will not be funded by Opportunities for Youth. However, there is a big difference between profit and charging a fee in certain cases, explained Max Beck. For example, "you could have a kid's project with a fee for bus fare to get them to the beach." He said that projects which are "strictly profit-making for those people concerned" will not be accepted, but that you could take in revenue to support costs not covered by "administrative expenses" paid by Opportunities for Youth.

Entrepreneurial ideas are not discouraged. These will be referred to private companies. Beck said he had a "bit of assurance that one or two places would pick up the tab for projects we could not otherwise afford." They are still looking for sponsors.

Joan Irving said she would probably have access to private sources of funds. Students should call her about budget complications.

Government agencies and community associations, themselves, are not allowed to submit proposals. "We would not accept projects directly from these organizations or individuals who hope to have their project approved and then hire a bunch of students," said Beck. "We are adamant this year that the people who are going to work on the project must sit down and work it out. We want to spread the responsibility for the planning and preparation of the projects. A person with a project in mind should get together as quickly as possible with people who will implement it, toss around the idea, and submit it on a joint basis."

He said that established government or community organizations are a good thing to have behind a project. "We hope that people will have some support from the community they are working in. Generally, the more the better".

But he added: "we don't want the university groups or city administrations to approve everything. Then you will never get a fresh approach." Even if the established groups disagree with your project, Opportunities for Youth would like to see it.

Applications are now available at Manpower centres. In the event of a shortage, photocopies will be accepted but don't make your own. Joan Irving, Marcel Poirier and Jocelyne Labrecque are ready at 1080 Beaver Hall Hill (21st floor) (283-4383) to help with any problems. Apply early - don't wait for the deadline.

All applications must be sent to Ottawa.

"Applications postmarked after March 8, warned Joan Irving "will be put in a special room, and probably never looked at."

continued

University Council



"That won't be necessary - I'll move to one side!"

At University Council, January 28, the Principal reported on the government plan to set up a Higher Education - Collegial Education Liaison Committee. It will consist of 17 members: four civil servants named by the minister; the representatives of the seven universities; five CEGEP representatives, of whom at least one must come from an anglophone CEGEP; one representative of private CEGEP-level institutions. Its main functions will be to develop regulations regarding coordination; to revise profiles and structures for university entrance; to distribute information about university entrance criteria; to make recommendations about the coordination of the two levels, with particular attention to university admission policies.

Professor Maag questioned how far universities were following present rigid admission profiles, noting in particular the Maths requirements for Psychology, which tended to be ignored by the anglophone universities. It was felt that the new committee would help us deal with this kind of problem.

Professor Whitelaw reported that recent studies generally bore out our enrolment forecasts made last year. We now expected a slight increase over original forecast in 1972-73 and 1973-74, and a slight reduction in the latter half of the decade.

Dean Flynn asked about our intention to hold collegial-level admission to 700 in the coming year in light of the planned opening-up of admission by McGill and Loyola. Dr. O'Brien said that this question had been carefully reviewed, and it had been decided to stay with our original plan in view of the general over-crowding at the University. It would not help

to take in collegial-level students and turn them off by unsatisfactory conditions. Forecasts showed that there was unlikely to be a shortage of anglophone CEGEP places next year. Also, last year the CEGEPs had been upset by increased university admission. All in all, it was wiser to stay with our agreement with the government. Dean Callaghan expressed concern that McGill might direct its intake to certain faculties.

The recommendation of the Committee on Academic Planning, Priorities and budget that it disappear was approved. In its place an Undergraduate Curriculum Coordinating Committee will be set up, consisting of the Associate Vice-Principal, Academic Planning, the Assistant Deans of Arts, Science, Commerce and Administration, the Secretary for Engineering Undergraduate Studies, and the Registrar. The Associate Vice-Principal, Academic Planning will become a member of University Council. At the suggestion of Professor Maag, the steering committee of University Council will examine the recommendation that planning and priorities revert to University Council, and also the administrative membership of University Council.

The follow-up brief on "Opération Grandes Orientations", required by the Conseil des Universités, was submitted to University Council. It summarizes the material presented last spring. Points made regarding our general development are: our close relations with the Montreal community, including the access of part-time students to all graduate programs, activities in Fine Arts, the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, and our work with practising teachers.

Our metropolitan situation also influences much of our research, and we are cooperating with other Montreal universities in various centres and institutes. Further development will of course be influenced by the proposed fusion with Loyola. We are particularly interested in improving our student faculty ratio, library holdings and technical resources devoted to education.

Certain modifications to existing graduate programs were approved, namely: dropping comparative histology of vertebrates as a research area in Biology; acceptance of three departmental papers in lieu of a thesis for an M.A. in English, a non-thesis option involving five full courses, and a third option involving two full years of residence with a creative seminar each year; relegation of Asia/Africa to a minor field in History; an additional half-course in Applied Psychology; a comprehensive examination and the addition of several courses in Religion - Judaic Studies.

Proposals of the Registrar regarding grade point averages were referred to the new committee on Evaluation.

Faculty views on Seminar Week were discussed. It was agreed that, though it is now impossible to revise the calendar to include a seminar week this year or next, the Registrar should make arrangements for it in 1974-75.

It was agreed that next year there should be the same student membership of University Council as this year, namely: one day student from each Faculty, together with one ESA and one GSA representative.

Citizenship Branch will consult with the provinces. Henri Lapointe, Director of Operations, said Quebec officials saw all the province's applications before approval, and "We won't want to offer them less this year". He said the government will probably announce their 'stated priorities' publicly.

Last year's projects fell under five categories: research, recreation, social service, cultural, and others. It is the "others" they will be looking for this year said Joan Irving, because they are looking for something different. From several interviews, it seems they are looking to youth for new approaches to old problems. Also, it would seem beneficial if projects were designed to help people to help themselves, so that residents of the communities involved can take over after the project is completed.

Last minute tips

The following pointers are to clarify the application form. The bracketed numbers and letters refer specifically to questions in the form.

G) Secretary of State recommends 10 to 15 people per project as a good functional size. Joan Irving thinks 10 is optimum. Applications with less than four people are not acceptable, she said, "and will probably be immediately sent back to you." If you have only three, find at least one other and reasonable justification for the added personnel. Remembering that overall budget is a factor of acceptance, a group of 15 or more will have to convince her that they are qualified to administer such a large group.

F-1) If salary is an acceptance criterion, would it be beneficial to apply for less than \$90? Individuals will have to decide that for themselves what they are entitled to, said Irving. She declined to say whether salaries would be determined by the magnitude of the project or by students' status.

F-2) All items listed under "other expenses", including rental, are to be considered administrative costs and should not exceed 10% of the total budget. e.g., if you have 10 people earning \$90 a week for 10 weeks, you are entitled to 10% x (10 x \$90 x 10 wk.) : \$900 for other expenses. This may be increased to 20% for "exceptional cases", but she could not elaborate.

E-1) Successful projects from last year may be submitted again, but success last

year is no guarantee of acceptance this year. "There is a good chance" for people who meet the '72 requirements, ie. innovation. "In most cases we would hope to fund new projects rather than continuing year after year with the same thing; if there is something qualitatively different we may fund them a second time, eg. if you did research last year and want to publish it this year," said Max Beck. Also, does the community need still exist?

Proposals to continue winter works will be given similar consideration.

1-c) How are you part of the community? What are your "ins"? Are you the right person for the job. Sincerity with respect to the contract's stated aims will be partly determined by references.

C-2, F-4) Last year, many projects required resource people, or technical supervisors, who gave advice and assisted with the final report and evaluation. Having specialists, professors or established groups like STOP endorse projects lent a certain credibility to their feasibility. For the same reasons, "it is a good idea" to enlist relevant technical advisors among your references.

A-2) Democracy in administration is the key. Consensus should replace traditional employer-employee relationships.

Groups are encouraged to manage their own financial affairs.

Canadian Pension Plan is not required since you will be self-employed (but you may incorporate if you wish to contribute).

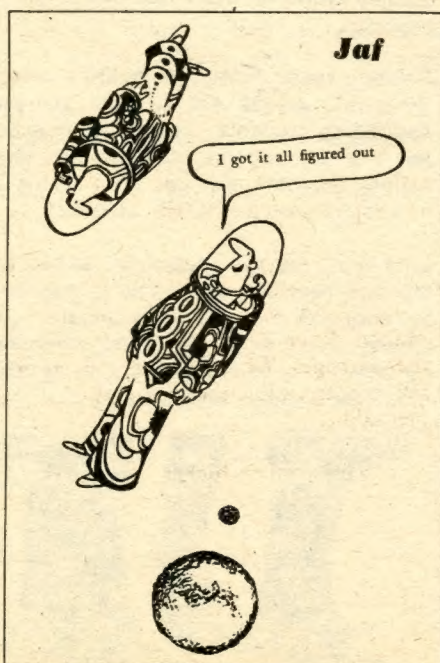
A federal compensation fund is available for all needing; you will be obliged to comply with the usual regulations.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens or legal residents, ie. landed immigrants. No foreign students.

Proposals for day care centres are out because of legal difficulties experienced last year. Hostels do not fall under Opportunities for Youth, but under another program.

Political projects generally, and newspapers in particular, that are partisan will not be accepted. This is not to say that "objective" political projects are not acceptable. Under no circumstances can they be Negative (-).

3-b) Timetables need only be tentative at the application stage.



"All I can feel is rain."

adolph smith proto- types

What do the people on other planets look like and how do they act?

This year, there is going to be another attempt to detect signals from an extra-terrestrial civilization. Let's speculate on what these people are made of and more importantly how they act.

Let us disregard the reports about occupants of flying saucers, about little green men, etc. simply because these reports cannot be confirmed. There is no way of testing their truthfulness at the present time.

First of all, the most common non-inert elements in the universe are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. Astro-



nomers tell us that planetary formation seems to be a normal growing phenomenon among the stars and not an exception. Therefore it is extremely likely that other planets'

atmospheres are composed of these elements too.

If life has originated on the planet, it most likely happened in a manner similar to the origin of life on ours since the starting materials and conditions are probably similar. Incidentally, astronomers are able to measure rotation of far away stars by means of the Doppler effect (may be explained in a later column, this is very elegant method and easily understood by non-physicists). Well, they are made of similar materials.

If the inhabitants of another planet are behind our technical development by a few thousand years, they had better hurry up and develop before we reach them. Otherwise they will suffer the same kindly fate brought to more primitive people on this planet (more about this point later).

If they are more developed than us? What conclusions can we then draw about their character-structure? We have tremendous power in nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, etc. and it looks as though that power will be the finish for us. So if they have developed beyond this point, and have not decimated themselves, it means that their collective character structure is radically different from ours, that is, **benign**. If this is the case, then they might even be silly enough to trust us on contact with us. But no. Such intelligence implies that they have developed the ability to recognize evil, that is, us.

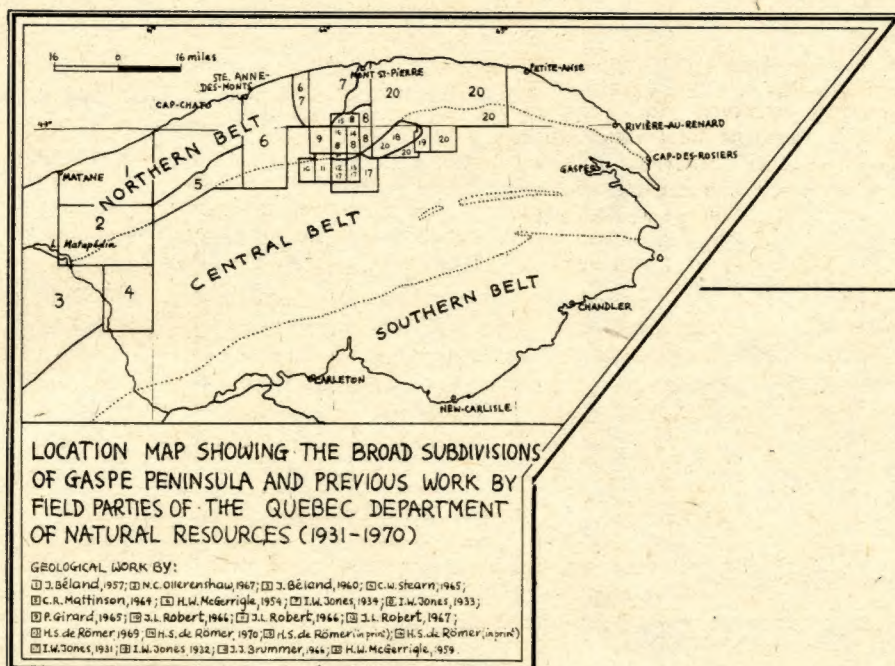
Anyway, if they are more advanced than us, they are probably good characters. Some of our scientists have expressed strong reservations about answering radio signals from another planet. They might come here and turn us into hamburgers! However, this reasoning is simply and unfortunately an extension of how we would treat them. So maybe it will become imperative for us to "do unto others as you would have them do unto you".



"You Must Explain," She Begged

Problems with these and related matters? Ask the Doctor; Adolph Smith will answer letters sent to Issues & Events, 2145 Mackay.

The Gaspé's resources may well be untapped.



From June till September, Sir George geologist Henry de Romer has conducted geological parties into the central Gaspé, for the past five summers.

Not all for naught. Two copper mines are now working, one employing over 70 people, or as de Romer puts it, 70 families, as a result, in one of the nation's most economically depressed areas.

"You may not know this," de Romer explained, "but the chance of finding a prospect that is worthwhile exploring is one in two thousand". So the mineral possibilities in the central Gaspé region look pretty good, according to de Romer.

"The peak of this prospecting activity was reached in 1966 and since then, it was slightly reduced. But in 1969, about 60 companies evolved who were actively searching for minerals.

"The local population has profited from this too in other ways, either by working cutting lines or accompanying geologists on their trips."

De Romer explained there may be other possibilities in the area. "I have the impression that the Gaspé hasn't been explored to the full. So far, geological activity by the government has been centered in the Abitibi-Chibougamou area and very little in the Gaspé which is cause for complaint. The prospects here are excellent.



"Recently, for example, seepages of oil have been discovered. Some exploration has gone on for this but certainly not enough. The reason, it seems, is that people don't want to go there because the Gaspé is a rough area, from many points of view. The typography and vegetation is unpleasant and because so much of the area is masked, there's too much room for speculation. It is masked by glacial deposits and much of the material has been transported from somewhere else.

"A lot of people have sunk a lot of money into the ground with no result and gotten discouraged. There's too much room for

would give a more pronounced indication of actual activity, the case in Elliot Lake.

"But", de Romer said, "I wouldn't say that the Gaspé area is ready for uranium exploration because so much of it is still unexplained."

And that is one of the big problems of the area. The region has undergone so much glacial activity that a major task of the prospecting people is to distinguish whether the mineral traces they do find are glacial deposits of the real thing-residual deposits below the surface.

If you don't have the good fortune of receiving an Opportunities for Youth summer project grant, you might want to look for mining possibilities to while away the summer. So here's how it goes from initial prospect find to creating a mine.

The first step, before the implements of the new technology come into it, is visual — a local prospector sights stains of a particular mineral either in the rocks or in the soil samples.

He reports his find to a mineral company, for a price. Then the company sends out a geologist to study the extent of the evidence and if it looks reasonably promising, the area will be prospected by either geophysical or geo-chemical means with soil and rock samples.

Then the government comes into it, sending in its own geological parties (of which Sir George's Henry de Romer was one member)

and gradually all the prospects are tied together in a more comprehensive map of the region.

As soon as the map and the report come out — both of which are published annually — it begins the second cycle in which various parcels of land are bought and sold. As maps are continually refined and the geological possibilities become more and more defined, and God being on your side, mines are born.

interpretation and speculation".

The Gaspé region may have more going for it than just dull old copper. Geologist de Romer is wondering about a few anomalies he came on by chance in his search for copper. For instance, he found that there was an unusual amount of uranium activity in the region.

"We're still trying to find out the distribution pattern of the uranium. We found that it was as high as 80 parts per million. Four or six parts per million is the average. We still don't know what the concentration really is yet," de Romer said.

Apparently, much higher levels and more study are needed before serious prognosis can be made. The Elliot Lake uranium deposits were discovered to have as much as seven per cent concentration. One difference which has to be taken into consideration, though, is that the activity found in the Gaspé region was discovered through soil samples whereas rocks

Similar problems are presented with traces of lead and zinc, which offer tempting rock stains but may in the end prove to be only stains brought on by previous glacial activity with little mineral substance.

"Coming up very fast now are soil prospects off the coast, near the town of Gaspé," de Romer said, explaining that the porous rocks around there are very receptive to holding the oil fluids. The nature of these rocks makes them particularly effective in attracting and trapping the oil.

Right now, though, de Romer has settled down in his rock and soil-crowded basement office to write his 200 or so page report, synthesizing all the geological data he's come across which will upon completion be forwarded to the government to map strategy for a renewed approach to exploring both mineral and economic possibilities in the Gaspé region.



Water on the brain

The plenary assembly of the Consortium on Water Research was held at SGWU January 31.

Its purpose is to support research into water through the improvement of communications and the coordination of projects. Members are Bishop's, Laval, McGill, Montréal, Sherbrooke and SGWU.



Two Sir George researchers are members of the Consortium - biologist Gérard Leduc and engineer A.S. Ramamurthy. Audrey Williams, research officer, is the SGWU representative on the board of directors.

The Consortium has created three sub-committees to study its participation in work now being done on the St. Lawrence and James Bay, and in a research program dealing with the quality of water in Quebec.

Recently named director of the Consortium is Gilles LaRoche, now associated with the National Marine Water Laboratory of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and professor of oceanography and zoology at Rhode Island University.

Bloody club special

The Faculty Club is looking for fresh young blood.

Apparently the Old Guard is tired of talking to itself and there has been a drop in membership this year.



Social convener Polly Verthuy says the time is ripe for those with fresh ideas (beyond the tried and true Bobbie Burns night, Hallowe'en apple-bobbing, etc.) to come on in and get things rolling.

Anyone working full-time at Sir George can request membership. The \$25 annual fee gives limitless bar credit (with cheaper drinks than most places), a place to entertain guests and arrange parties, a chance to relax and meet fellow workers, an opportunity to play darts, piano and anything else members may fancy.

The club will hold a discothèque night (for middle-of-the-road blood) February 18, and elect a new slate of officers in April. More from Frank Tomas, 879-4045.

Summer School in Education 1971:

Education N-451 (451). Comparative and International Education... The study of educational systems, at home and abroad, with particular emphasis on educational practice in the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Europe, the Soviet Union, China and the Third World.

Blink and you'll miss Asia.

Ugly never/more

Principal John O'Brien has appointed a committee on decor to concern itself with the appearance of all public areas in buildings owned or occupied by the University.

Chairman of the new committee is Leah Sherman (Fine Arts); other members are Cedric Marsh (Engineering), Alfred Pinsky (Fine Arts), J.-P. Pétolas (assistant vice-principal, planning), and Michael Sheldon (assistant to the principal).

The committee will be consulted whenever architectural changes are being contemplated. It will also be concerned with any radical changes in appearance of University properties, the assignment of new functions to public areas, and the introduction of new types of furniture.

Just friends

Michael Sheldon, SGWU assistant to the principal, has been named to Quebec's

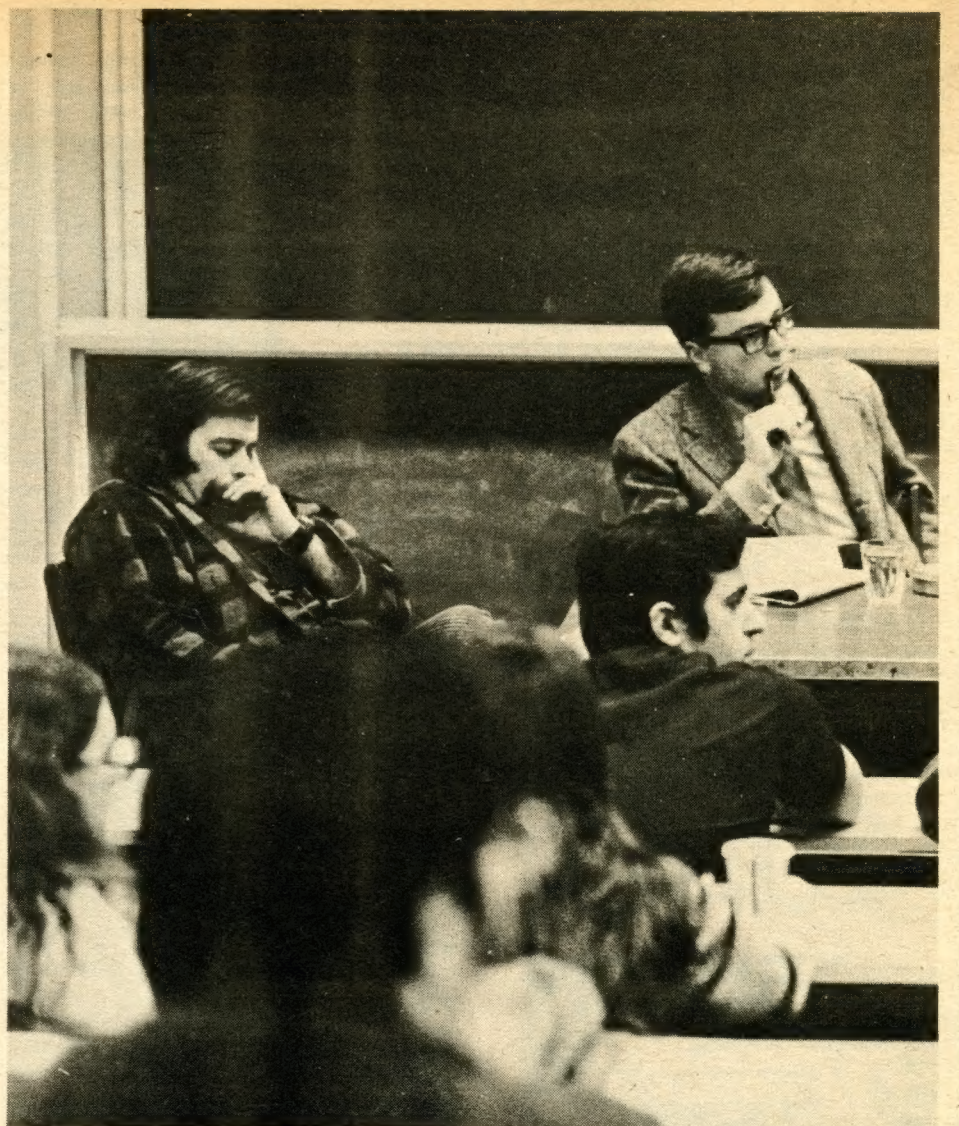
new Advisory Committee on Justice.

The 15-member body's purpose is to advise the justice minister on any subject



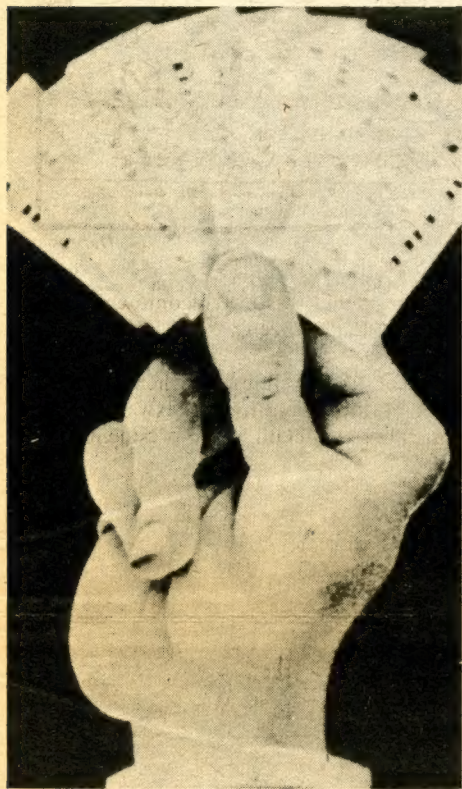
he requests and to study recommendations from individual citizens.

Montreal lawyer Jules Deschenes is president of the committee; Maxwell Cohen, dean of law at McGill is vice-president.



"...the American dream does not come to those who fall asleep."
Richard M. Nixon

Memo to day students



PRE-REGISTRATION: How you can make a dream come true.

A new approach to the registration of Day Division undergraduate and second-year collegial students is being introduced this year. Enrolment has been specially developed to better serve those students who have experienced the most difficulty in obtaining the programs they need or want.

Courses that are required by the Faculty will be guaranteed. Also, every effort will be made to provide students with the electives they, themselves, choose.

The new system is based on joint program planning with Faculty Advisers. During the two program planning periods (February 21 to April 7, and May 8 to June 16 on a reduced basis), each enrolling student will consult with a Faculty Adviser regarding each discipline in which he is specializing or plans to specialize, whether in an honours or a major program. For combined honours and joint majors it will be necessary to see two advisers. Presently registered students are strongly advised to see Faculty Advisers before April 7th.

In the Faculties of Science, Engineering, and Commerce and Administration, students will be guaranteed all the courses required within their faculty, though not necessarily particular sections. This guarantee can be given because of the make-up of the programs in these faculties.

In the Faculty of Arts, final-year students will be guaranteed those courses they require for graduation. All other undergraduates will be guaranteed those courses specified in their honours or major programs. The University will also endeavor to satisfy elective preferences.

Collegial-level students will be guaranteed compulsory curriculum requirements. The University will also endeavor to satisfy elective preferences.

Once a student has met his Faculty Adviser or Advisers and submitted an enrolment form with a \$25 deposit to the Accounts Office, enrolment will be virtually completed providing he successfully passes in April all the courses in the 1971-72 program. His 1972-73 program will then be pre-packaged. Should a student fail any courses without exceeding the permitted number of failures he must appear during the enrolment period at the enrolment centre. His status will then be changed to conditional enrolment pending the results of either supplemental examinations or summer courses. If these are passed successfully the 1972-73 program for which he originally enrolled will be approved and pre-packaged. If he fails any of these, he must appear on August 18th at a special registration period in order to have his program adjusted.

There will be a course change day on September 7th, and a two-week period during the first two weeks of classes,

with a charge of \$10 for each course or section changed. Otherwise, the only course or section changes will be those made necessary by the limited availability of electives or, in the case of sections, resulting from causes outside the control of the University.

This new system should prove of considerable benefit to all those students for whom it is being instituted this coming year. I would urge you to select your programs with the greatest care in consultation with your Faculty Advisers. The success of program planning will determine the success of enrolment - for both the individual and the University.

Kenneth D. Adams
Registrar

February 1, 1972



Faculty malaise

The article in "Issues & Events" by Professors Smucker and Jackson which attributed the impotence of faculty to role conflict among the three major roles they are required to perform pierces to the heart not merely of the 1969 debacle but also of the chronic malaise besetting universities today.

The conflict between the role of teaching and that of professional development has been widely remarked upon. The conflict between professional development and institutional development roles has recently been emphasized by Warren Bennis. But neither of these dichotomies alone is enough to account for the faculty malaise. It is in fact the attempt to juggle all three responsibilities which is so terribly wearing and emasculating.

If one opts for professional development; it is really an all or nothing gamble. Success means: a well endowed research chair, post-doctoral fellows as co-workers and a few carefully chosen graduate student apprentices. Failure is the backwater of service-course teaching and tertiary committee meetings at best, or a crash landing into the civil service at worst.

If one opts for Institutional development work: a departmental, faculty, or insti-

tutional empire building, a safe middle level position is easily obtained. And these positions unfortunately are where so many of our faculty are tied up: grinding away at each other. Shrewdness, stamina, and general acceptability carry a few to the top. The bottom is a tenured doldrum, not many of this lot are actually dismissed.

If one opts for teaching (student development) the best one can hope for is to be well remembered by one's students, well thought of by some colleagues and perhaps receive the occasional cash merit award.

A branch of this area, the preparation of instructional materials (texts, films, tapes, etc) may be financially rewarding and even professionally rewarding if distribution is well handled.

On the other hand the usual fate of the devoted teacher is a series of one or two year appointments which are abruptly terminated whenever a choice has to be made between teachers and those whose primary contribution is to institutional development.

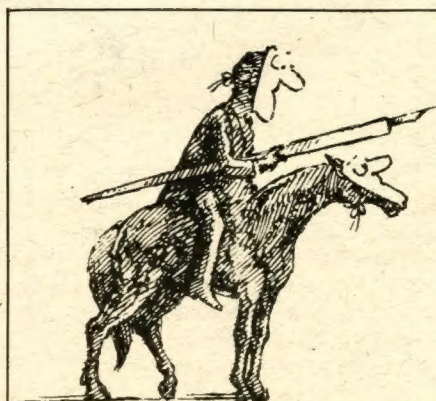
There is a way out of this bog. Which is, simply to set up programmes within the University wherein these three roles are clearly distinguished and people know which role they are being hired to carry out (and fired from when the case arises).

One reason this is not done is that so many people's illusions would have to be washed away: the teacher-tutor who

doesn't really want to admit that major research and scholarly work is beyond his pale, the administrator who pretends to himself he's a scholar-tutor. The retired research worker who excuses his reversion to teaching first year undergraduates in terms of "recruiting the bright ones at the bottom", - all would have to admit to themselves the real nature of their work.

But having done this the relief should be immense!

Asst. Prof. Gary M. Boyd, Education



Letters

Personal contact

Since the new pre-registration system makes it very difficult to have face-to-face contact with students as they register for a course, I would like to bring a course which I will give next year to the attention of registering officers and interested students.

The course (Urban Life Styles, Sociology N-486 AA (494) Friday 8:30 p.m. to 10:25 p.m.) will be a field research seminar limited to a total of 25 day and evening students. We will carry out various participant observation research projects focusing on deviant life styles in downtown Montreal.

The course will be very high pressure and professional quality work is expected, therefore enrolment is limited to those with previous field research experience, or appropriate alternate experience.

To secure a place in the course students should come to talk with me, bringing examples of their previous research reports, documentary films, etc. I will be in my office (E-204, 2015 Drummond, 879-4176) most afternoons and by appointment to talk with students who would like to register for this course.

H. Taylor Buckner,
Associate Professor, Sociology

SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

thursday 3

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Asphalt Jungle" (John Huston, 1950) with Marilyn Monroe, Sterling Hayden and Louis Calhern at 7 p.m.; "Love Nest" (Joseph Newman, 1951) with Marilyn Monroe, June Haver and William Lundigan at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show). HISTORY CLUB: Guest speaker W.L. Morton, Trent University, on "The Quality of Canadian Nationality" 4 - 6 p.m. in H-920.

PHILOSOPHY CLUB: Guest speaker William Rowe, Purdue University, on "Skepticisms and beliefs about the future" 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. in H-769.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Conceptual Art & Other Things by Joan Rankin and Alfred Pinsky, through February 18.

GALLERY II: Graphic design students show, through February 12.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Pub crawl, with prizes for most ale consumed, 1:30 to 6 p.m. starting at Hall Building (50¢ entry fee, beer 3 for \$1.); folk night at student union's Karma Coffee House with student entertainers 8 p.m. to midnight for 25¢

tuesday 8

WINTER CARNIVAL: Isaac Hayes at the Forum 8:30 p.m., \$4 - \$6.

ARTS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Poetry reading by Tom Konyves and Richard Sommer at the Karma Coffee House, 8:30 p.m.; free.

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Meeting 1-3 p.m. in H-545.

thursday 10

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Ladies of the Chorus" (Phil Karlson, 1948), with Marilyn Monroe, Adele Jergens and Rand Brooks at 7 p.m. "All About Eve" (Joseph L. Mankiewicz, 1950) with Bette Davis, George Sanders, Anne Baxter and Marilyn Monroe at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

friday 11

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10:30 in H-769.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "As Young As You Feel" (Harmon Jones, 1951), with Jean Peters, Marilyn Monroe, Thelma Ritter and Monty



Woolley at 7 p.m.; "Don't Bother to Knock" (Roy Baker, 1952), with Richard Widmark, Marilyn Monroe, Anne Bancroft and Donna Corcoran at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show). BLACK STUDENT UNION: Meeting 8:15 - 11 p.m. in H-635.

saturday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "We're not Married" (Edmund Goulding, 1952), with Ginger Rogers, Fred Allen, David Wayne and Marilyn Monroe at 7 p.m.; "O. Henry's Full House" (H. Koster, H. Hathaway, Howard Hawks, Henry King and Jean Negulesco, 1952), (French version), with Charles Laughton, Richard Widmark, Anne Baxter, Jean Peters, Jeanne Crain and Farley Granger at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

THEATRE I: "Doctor Faustus" at 2 and 8:30 p.m. in Birk's Hall, 1435 Drummond; admission 99¢ reservations 274-5165.

notices

ROOM & BOARD, English-speaking, needed for French students from throughout the province at Sir George School; payment arranged, phone 879-5949.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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friday 4

No day classes except labs and classes held only Friday; evening classes as usual.

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

SGWAUT: Meeting 11:45 a.m. - 1:45 p.m. in H-769.

E.S.A.: "Bullit" with Steve McQueen at 8 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY: Seminar on Afro-American culture with John Szwed, director of the Center for Urban Ethnography, U of Pennsylvania; Christopher Lasch, history prof at Rochester; Ivor Wilks, director of the Center for African Studies, Northwestern; Dennis Forsythe and Norman Cook, Sir George, at 3 p.m. in H-537.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Ski day at Bromont.

saturday 5

THEATRE I: "Doctor Faustus" at 2 and 8:30 p.m. in Birk's Hall, 1435 Drummond; admission 99¢; reservations 274-5165.

E.S.A.: "The Killing of Sister George" with Susannah York at 8 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.

GEORGIAN HELLENIC SOCIETY: Meeting 3 - 6 p.m. in H-635.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Carnival ball at the Bonaventure 8:30 p.m. to 2 a.m., \$5.50 per couple.

HILLEL: Wine and cheese party at 8:15 p.m., 2130 Bishop; admission \$1.

sunday 6

THEATRE I: "Doctor Faustus" at 8:30 p.m. in Birk's Hall, 1435 Drummond; admission 99¢ reservations 274-5165.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Starting at 12:30 p.m. "Midnight Cowboy", "I Love You Alice B. Toklas", "A Man For All Seasons", "Night of the Living Dead" plus student films in H-110, all for \$1.75; a best buy.

monday 7

STUDENT UNION: New Montreal poetry featuring Paddy Webb, Henry Beissel and Arnold Rapps at Karma Coffee House, 1476 Crescent, 8:30 p.m.; 50¢ students. WINTER CARNIVAL: Fashion show 1:30 - 2:30 p.m. in the theatre; casino night 7:30 - midnight in the cafeteria, 50¢.

DAILY NEWS FLASH:

ISAAC HAYES MYSTICAL BLACK SINGER THEY'RE SHOUTING "BLACK MOSES" AT: PROPHET LEADING SOUL TO NEW MUSICAL HEIGHTS. And after "Jesus Christ Superstar" can the Forum be far from sainthood? The answer in a Tuesday burst that may turn Alexis Nihon into a pillar of salt.

wednesday 9

HILLEL: Dr. Alan Sirkus, dept. of psychiatry at the Montreal General, on "Is Being Jewish Jewish Role-playing?" at 12 noon, 2130 Bishop.

ENGLISH: Students' Wednesday workshop with scenes from "Zoc Story" at 1 p.m. in H-635.